

ILLINOIS FLORA: NOTES ON LEPTOCHLOA AND LYCOPODIUM: — While botanizing on October 10, 1963, along the shore of Horseshoe Lake, in the bottomland of the Mississippi River, west of Pleasant Hill, Pike County, Illinois, I discovered a stand of *Leptochloa panicoides* (Presl) Hitchc. [*Diplachne halei* Nash]. This grass had never been collected in Illinois. Kucera (The Grasses of Missouri, 1961, p. 138) reported its occurrence in Missouri on "open sandy banks of Mississippi River, New Madrid County." and Deam (Flora of Indiana, 1940, p. 142) described its presence and manner of growth in Pitcher's Lake, west of Mt. Vernon, Posey County, Indiana. The Illinois stand lies nearly 185 miles west-northwest of the Indiana site, just over 200 miles north-northwest of the Missouri locality, and is a northward extension of the range of this species by approximately 100 miles.

I collected only two samples on the October 10 visit to Horseshoe Lake. To permit a distribution of specimens to other herbaria, I returned on October 29, collected more samples, and photographed the plants. I then drove south from Pleasant Hill along Illinois highway 96 to the village of Mozier, Calhoun County, where I saw a dry pond bed and stopped to examine it. I was pleasantly surprised to find *Leptochloa panicoides* growing abundantly and made ample collections. The following records represent specimens in the herbarium of the Illinois Natural History Survey (ILLS) and elsewhere:

CALHOUN Co.: dry pond bed at Mozier, October 29, 1963, R. A. Evers 78671. PIKE Co.: shore of Horseshoe Lake, west of Pleasant Hill, October 10, 1963, R. A. Evers 78504; October 29, 1963, R. A. Evers 78660.

On April 8, 1963, Dr. Warren H. Wagner, Jr. and I were looking for fern gametophytes in Jackson Hollow, Pope County, and discovered a sizable colony of *Lycopodium poro-philum* Lloyd & Underw. on one of the huge sandstone blocks that are so common on the slopes of this ravine. This species had been previously reported from three northern Illinois counties, Cook, LaSalle, and Ogle. At a later date, Dr. Wag-

ner examined all of the specimens of *Lycopodium* in the Survey's collections and determined a sample from The Pounds, labelled *L. lucidulum*, to be *L. porophilum*. The following records are from specimens in the Survey herbarium:

GALLATIN Co.: on sandstone, The Pounds, southwest of Gibsonia, October 23, 1959, *R. A. Evers 63226*. POPE Co.: on sandstone cliff, Jackson Hollow, southwest of McCormick, April 8, 1963, *R. A. Evers 75740*; November 13, 1963, *R. A. Evers 78690*.

The clubmoss *Lycopodium complanatum* L., var. *flabelliforme* Fern. has been known to occur on a sandstone cliff along Lusk Creek, Pope County, since Voigt and Swayne collected it in 1952. In "Some Unusual Natural Areas in Illinois and a Few of Their Plants" (Ill. Nat. Hist. Surv. Biol. Notes, no. 50, p. 29) I described the Lusk Creek locality as "the only known site for this species in Illinois." On July 17, 1963, Mr. Floyd A. Swink, Morton Arboretum, Lisle, and I botanized in the Chicago area. In the Dan McMahan Forest Preserve, near Palos Park, Cook County, Mr. Swink took me to a colony of this clubmoss, 1.5 meters long and 1 meter wide, growing among bunches of *Andropogon gerardi*. The collection made at that time is in the Survey herbarium (*R. A. Evers 77193*). Mr. Swink later told me about a colony that appeared spontaneously in a Norway spruce planting in the Morton Arboretum. The spruce trees were planted in 1922. The clubmoss appeared at least 15 years ago. On December 6, 1963, Mr. E. L. Kammerer of the Arboretum collected a specimen from this locality in DuPage County and Mr. Swink kindly forwarded it to the Survey herbarium.

On September 10, 1963, Thomas Brodene of Chicago sent me a specimen of *Lycopodium complanatum* var. *flabelliforme* that he and a friend had collected on August 18 in the Ned Brown Forest Preserve, west of Des Plaines, Cook County. The colony, according to Mr. Brodene, was 10 feet in diameter and in the border of a red oak woods and a hawthorn clearing. A specimen (*Valdemar Schwarz & Thomas Brodene 2242*) is in the Survey herbarium.

The discoveries of Messrs. Swink, Schwarz, and Brodene clearly show that local botanists and botanizers can often contribute much to our knowledge of plant distribution by intensive observations in their own localities.

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PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM F. DEAMII FROM BRYAN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA — The rare, pink-flowered, maroon-fruited *P. peltatum* f. *Deamii* was first described by Raymond (A red fruited form of *Podophyllum peltatum*. *Rhodora* 50:18. 1948) from cultivated material grown from seeds obtained from Indiana. Subsequently, it was reported from near Jefferson City, Missouri by Steyermark (Color-forms of the may-apple. *Rhodora* 54:131-134. 1952), and from near Chicago, Illinois by Steyermark and Swink (Plants new to Illinois and to the Chicago Region. *Rhodora* 61:24. 1959). We have collected this form from two locations in Bryan Co., Oklahoma. Flowering material was collected 1¼ mi. E., 2 mi. N. of Cade along Shawnee Creek on April 6, 1963 (*J. & C. Taylor 1299*). Later trips were made to the area to check fruit color which proved to be maroon. Fruiting material was collected ½ mi. N. of Armstrong along Blue River on May 6, 1963 (*J. & C. Taylor 1640*). At the Shawnee Creek site, many stands were located in a dense bottomland forest. The Blue River site also is in a very moist bottomland forest on the floodplain of Blue River, but only a few stands were encountered here. The typical form of *P. peltatum* occurred nearby in abundance at both sites. To the best of our knowledge, these specimens constitute the fourth report of this pink-flowered, maroon-fruited form from the continental United States and is the westernmost and southernmost record for it. The cited specimens are deposited in the Bebb Herbarium, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, and a duplicate (*1299*) is deposited in the herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden.

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